THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH JUNE.

LORD CROSS, the Secretary of State for India, received on Saturday, June 1, a deputation of the Indian Monetary Association. The speakers, Sir Rivers Thompson, Mr. C. D. Field, and Mr. Lesley Probyn, pressed upon his lordship's attention the consequences of the depreciation of silver as affecting (1) the Government of India, (2) the trade, commerce, and material progress of the country, and (3) the European employes of the Crown; and urged the possible remedies. Lord Cross gave the deputation a courteous hearing, and on the lines of the Marquis of Salisbury's reply to the bimetallist deputation of Thursday, though unable to promise anything definite, expressed his deep interest in the subject, and his attentive consideration of any measures that came within the province of his department.

THERE is difficulty in Egypt. France has demanded England to annul Sir Drummond Wolff's Convention, and to fix a date for the British evacuation of Egypt. Much importance has not been attached to these demands in England. The *Times* considers them to be merely election manœuvres of the French Government.

SOME of the Anglo-Indian papers urge upon the Government to make the Leper Bill more comprehensive than it is. What they mean to say is that not only vagrants should be arrested and lodged, but that well-to-do lepers, also, who earn their livelihood and those who live in their own houses, should, as soon as they are seen in public streets, be arrested and safely lodged in 'Retreats.' Some even go so far as to say that *all* lepers, without distinction, should be prevented 'from sowing the seeds of their malady, and bringing into the world unfortunate children predestined to the same terrible affliction.' The first question which the advocates of segregation should answer is: 'Is leprosy in all its forms infectious?' It is a well-known fact that in certain forms it is not so. How then could the Legislature interfere with individual liberty in cases which are beyond its control?

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS, writes a contemporary, was born in 1819, and has for more than half a century been an indefatigable student. He is still publishing. A Sanskrit scholar of pre-eminence, he possesses a kind of hereditary interest and hold, so to speak, upon Oriental subjects. His father, Colonel Monier Williams, was Surveyor-General of the Bombay Presidency. The Professor himself was born in Bombay. He was educated in London—King's College, Oxford, of which he was a fellow. He started in life as a "writer" in the East India Company's service—long before the advent of the "competition-wallah." He has been three times in India since 1874.

SOME highly interesting facts can be extracted from the statistics of solar phenomena in various scientific periodicals. We are told by the *New York Sun* that if any one who has an astronomer among his friends had been invited to look at the sun with a telescope in 1882, 1883, or 1884, and should look at it with the same instrument again to-day, he would be surprised at the change in its aspect. Then hardly a day passed on which the face of the sun might not be seen splashed with spots, which not unfrequently attained enormous dimensions, being many thousands of miles across and surrounded by vast areas of disturbance, over which the solar surface was broken and heaped up into those shifting mountains of fire that are called faculæ. Now we would look in vain for any such display. Faculæ are visible under favourable circumstances, but by no means as extensive as those of half a dozen years ago, and the observer may watch for a week without perceiving a dark spot anywhere. The change simply means that a few years ago one of the regular maximum periods of sun spots, which occur at average intervals of eleven years, was attained, and that now the succeeding minimum has arrived.

A DESPATCH on the Indian army system in connection with the proposal made for the abolition of the presidency commands is now under the consideration of the Government.

TUESDAY, 25TH JUNE.

THE actual route of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor's tour is not yet settled, but it will probably be from Bombay through Southern India, and thence by sea to Calcutta, which will be reached about Christmas. After spending a little time there, the Prince will go on to Northern India.

CONCERNING what really occurred upon Mr. Bradlaugh's condemnation of the Public Service Commission and motion for a Parliamentary inquiry, nothing definite is even yet known in India. The Viceroy communicated with the Secretary of State, but the reply did not clear up the mystery beyond confirming Reuter's second statement that no Committee had been granted.

MR. HART left Darjeeling for Rinchangong for a further interview with the Amban, the negotiations in progress having broken down.

THE importance of the Monetary Conference in Paris appears to have been much exaggerated. It has dwindled down to a four days' *conversazione*, so no representative from India will now be sent to attend it.

THE Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the reorganisation of the military forces of the Native States has reached Simla. A general approval of the action of the Government of India is expressed, and no material alterations in the plan of working is suggested. Major Melliss will pay a visit in a little time to Mysore in connection with the scheme.

SIR EVELYN WOOD is likely to succeed the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief for Bombay next spring.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that the exclusive right for the construction of railways in Persia has not been granted by the Shah to Russia, but that a certain priority has been promised to a Russian company.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY has been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the prosecution of certain relief-works and for gratuitous relief on the Angul estate, in Orissa.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State on the Excise question, but no action is likely to be taken in the matter this season. The Government of India has not yet received any communication regarding the proposal to tax Indian beer.

AN experiment in journalism of a somewhat unique character is at present being tried in Madrid. The staff consists of reporters only, who, after gathering information in the town, commit it to paper, which they throw into a box intended for its reception. The printer empties it periodically, sets from the MS., and the paper is circulated through the town twice a day, or more frequently, according to the material. There is no editor, and no matter is commented upon the whole is simply a chronicle of the daily events in the city.

THE question of native holidays in Government Banks is at present under consideration of the Government of India, representations on the subject having been made on behalf of the commercial community; and the opinion of practical bankers is being invited.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT and her daughter, Miss Philippa Garrett Fawcett, have jointly paid over to the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India the sum of £400, to be devoted towards the founding of two scholarships or prizes, one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay, for native female medical students.

IT would appear that the recovery of the King of the Netherlands has been a great surprise to his subjects. More than half of the well-to-do families in the country had made ready their mourning, and immense quantities of black cloth had been purchased for hanging churches and other public edifices, directly the King had expired; but now that his Majesty has undergone a species of mental and physical recurrection all these funeral tappings are useless, and their purchasers are almost as much depressed as they would have been had the worst occurred.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH JUNE.

THE war-cloud in Europe has an ominous look. The Emperor of Austria in replying to the Austro-Hungarian delegations said (June 23) that the European situation continues uncertain. This declaration has depressed the Continental Bourses. The Austrian Foreign Minister made a statement (June 25) at the sitting of the Austrian Delegation that though the situation is unsettled, the peace in Europe is not in danger. The Herzo-Montenegrin frontier, however, is in a disturbed state, and Turkish troops are engaged in attacking the insurgents. The movements of Servia are vigilantly watched.

MR. CAINE says that many thoughtful politicians in England, of all shades of opinion, agree with him that if the English rulers in India have the good sense to encourage and mould the Congress movement, it may be of distinct value to the future of India.

GREAT Men but not Eloquent Speakers.—Washington and Napoleon were two great men who never made a speech. Each tried it a few times, and regretted his inability.

AMERICA is the land of prodigies and wonders, and it is, therefore, not surprising to find that the great Western Republic boasts of an editor barely twelve years old. A monthly publication has recently made its appearance at New York which is named the *Sunny Hour*, and published "by a boy for boys and girls." The Proprietor, Editor, Manager, advertising solicitor, chief contributor, proof-reader and publisher of this Journal is a lad named Tellord' Apery who is not more than twelve years old. He is the son of a lady who is a well-known contributor to American magazines and newspapers, and this fact probably accounts for the boy-editor's precocious aptitude for journalistic work. The *Sunny Hour* is pronounced to be a capital publication of its kind and the labourer is apparently worthy of his hire.

MR. LABOUCHERE, in *Truth*, says :—"If all F. O. telegrams were published they would be curious reading. Years ago I was an attache at Stockholm. The present Queen, then Duchess of Ostrogotha, had a baby, and a telegram came from the F. O. desiring that her Majesty's congratulations should be offered, and that she should be informed how the mother and child were. The Minister was away, so off I went to the Palace to convey the message and to inquire about the health of the pair. A solemn gentleman received me. I informed him of my orders, and requested him to say what I was to reply. 'Her Royal Highness', he replied, 'is as well as can be expected, but his Royal Highness is suffering a little internally, and it is thought that this is due to the milk of the wet nurse having been slightly sour yesterday evening.' I telegraphed this to the Foreign Office." Yes, but Mr. Labouchere must confess that it is these little nothings which bind nations, like individuals, in bonds of amity.

THE libel actions which Sir Morell Mackenzie has commenced against both Mr. Steinkopff and the *Times*, says the *Pall Mall*, are likely to be of the most sensational character. The charges against Sir Morell to which Mr. Steinkopff gave currency, are of the most odious kind; and Sir Morell is determined to let nothing stand in the way of sifting to the bottom the way in which such charges came to be instilled into the ears of Mr. Steinkopff.

Dr. NOETLING, who has recently reported on the Upper Burmah oil fields, estimates that, with proper apparatus, the production might be raised to 50,000 viss a day. This gives 18¼ million viss a year or about half the total importation of both Russian and American oil in 1887-88.

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S visit to Simla, the *Pioneer* suggests, might be made the occasion for concerting a useful military measure in the shape of a scheme for encouraging the enlistment of Beluchis in the Indian Army. Great caution, we should think, ought to be exercised in selecting them. They may at any time turn against the Government under sinister influences.

A PROPOSAL is said to be under consideration of the military authorities for forming the Burmah military police into a local army for Burmah.

THURSDAY, 7TH JUNE.

Shaving is carried out under very curious conditions in the lunatic asylum at Jubbulpore. It appears that some time ago an inmate, whilst being operated upon snatched the razor from the barber and succeeded in inflicting fatal injuries upon himself. To avoid a similar tragedy occurring again, a circular hole large enough to admit a man's head has been made in the door of one of the rooms in the institution. The barber is locked up inside, and the patients come in turn, each man passing his head through the aperture and remaining in that position until he is shaved. This is a novel precaution, no doubt.

WE (*Indian Engineering*) hear that when Colonel Pemberton goes, Colonel Conway-Gordon will take his place as Secretary, the Director-Generalship of Railways being abolished. But will not senior-men, such as Colonels Forbes, Luard, Le Messurier and others, take it ill for being passed over for such junior men?

FRANCE has added another item to her long account against Germany. The Emperor William has been buying up all the peaches in the French market wherewith to gorge his Italian guests. The insult is deadly; and it is made ten times worse by being committed, not only by an enemy of France but for the benefit of that enemy's ally. But there are compensations. The price of peaches has, in consequence, gone up to a guinea a piece. The French ought to be uttering songs of triumph now.

IN view of the corrupt Mamlatdars and the Bombay Government's guarantee to them, some particulars of a Bill recently introduced in the House of Commons, dealing with bribery in connection with public bodies, are of great public interest in this country. The Bill sets forth that any person guilty of corruptly giving to a public servant, or corruptly receiving from a public servant, shall be guilty with such public servant of a misdemeanour. Any person so offending is also liable to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, or to pay a fine not exceeding 500£., or to both imprisonment and fine. The amount of the bribe is also liable to be forfeited to the public body in connection with which the offence is committed, and the offender will be disqualified from holding public office for seven years, or, in the event of a second conviction, from holding any public office for life, together with a seven years' disqualification as a voter. The Bill, when passed, is to be cited as the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889.

A RESOLUTION in the Home Department lays down that if a petition against the orders of the Secretary of State is prepared for presentation to Parliament, it should be submitted through the medium of some unofficial member of the House, and not through the Secretary of State.

THE *Hindu Ranjika* reports a very scandalous case lately tried by Mr. Macpherson, the District Magistrate of Rajshahi. One Harish Chandra, of the Town of Putia, refused to make over his daughter to her husband. The husband sued the father of his wife, and father and wife were both summoned. The wife, who was in a *palkee*, refused to go to her husband. The question then arose whether the woman was a minor or not. Now, how was the matter to be decided? The Magistrate proposed *medical examination*! The wretched girl consented, and so she was examined. What is more to be wondered at is that our contemporary explains that the Christian missionaries are at the bottom of this case! Our contemporary is evidently mistaken. No Christian missionary would be a party to such a transaction.

THE following telegram appears in the *Morning Post*:—"A remarkable case has just come before the Coroner of Bombay. Suthiabama, aged 40, the wife of a Brahmin in well-to-do circumstances, finding her husband was dying, poisoned herself with opium, and died a few hours after her husband on Tuesday. It is, in fact, a clear case of suttee by opium instead of by fire. The family is highly intelligent; there is English education amongst its members; yet this part of Hinduism has as firm a hold of them as possible. A century of the abolition of suttee has still left votaries of the rite in well-to-do and intelligent families." Intense grief may in some cases bring on temporary insanity, leading to such fatal results. But such cases are very rare, and no human ingenuity can prevent their occurrence.

THE Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University, 1890, will be held on the 17th February 1890, and subsequent days. The Entrance, L. A. (Intermediate Examination in Arts), and B. A. Examinations of the Allahabad University 1890, will be held on the 17th March, 1890, and the following days.

FRIDAY, 28TH JUNE.

LORD DUFFERIN in his Mansion House speech after paying a tribute to the Civil Service of India, thus spoke of the Native Civil servants, and the Indian feeling towards England:—

It will probably be a surprise to many present to learn that whereas within the Covenanted Civil Service of India there are somewhat less than 1,000 Europeans, there are in the Uncovenanted Service nearly 120,000 natives. Of all the latter, especially those in the highest ranks of the judiciary, it may be said with the utmost truth, that they are persons of great sagacity, great industry, and the highest probity, eminently expert, industrious, and loyal. In reference to this word loyal, which has instinctively escaped my lips, I hope it will be understood that I have not used it in a discriminatory sense. I believe the whole of India is loyal to the throne and person of the Queen and to the modes and manner of English administration. I don't mean to say that the English are popular in India. I don't see very well how that could be the case. We are the representatives of a foreign domination. We are aliens in race and in religion. Moreover the unwillingness of the Hindoos to eat and drink with persons of a different caste from themselves, their refusal to allow the ladies to mingle in our society undoubtedly prevents the rise and growth of that geniality and good-fellowship which you, my Lord Mayor, and the hospitable Companies of London know so well how to apply. But though devoid of any sentimental element, I believe the loyalty of India rests upon a far surer, far more solid and sounder basis—that of self-interest. If we leave out of account a few fanatical sects, the absolutely ignorant individuals with a personal grievance and that discontented class which is to be found in every community, I believe that even including those gentlemen who criticise us most severely in the newspapers, there is not an Indian subject of the Queen in India who is not fully convinced that English administration gives him what he would get neither under an independent India nor in an India under foreign government—namely, peace, security, justice, an enormous share in all the Government appointments, a free press, municipal independence, local self-government, a prospect of the gradual realisation of our methods of government, the supervision of the House of Commons, and above all, a sympathetic English public opinion, which is ever on the alert to correct abuses of authority and to mitigate the severity of that authoritative *regime* by which alone it will be possible for many a year to administer the congeries of nationalities, religions, sects, and races comprised within the vast peninsula of India.

THE latest reports regarding the health of the Marquis of Dufferin indicate that his lordship is making satisfactory progress towards recovery. Absolute rest and quiet are still enjoined. The Marquis, therefore, remains at home for two months.

THE *Oudh Akhbar* claims to have discovered from the Mahomedan *Lancet* an infallible preventive against small-pox which was hitherto unknown to the public. It says that as soon as the child is born its body should be rubbed gently with black Lahori salt before giving the usual bath with hot water. By this means the body of the child would be disinfected, and so long as the child lives, it will never contract any epidemic and specially small-pox.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON reports of the Makum (Assam) coalfields:—"The more the coal is known and used the better it is appreciated, and it is finding its way into general use both for marine and for railway purposes. Some steamer lines, including the P. and O. Company, are taking large quantities. Contracts are being negotiated with the British India Steam Navigation Company for supplying coal to their steamers. The total output for the year was 101,527 tons." Coal of an excellent quality is being excavated at Cherrapunje, for the use of Cherra-Companygunge State Railway. "It contains very little sulphur, and burns like Cannel coal, giving out great heat, and is admirably suited for steaming purposes."

THE other day a brutal assault was committed by a British soldier named Alligod upon a native mistry, Jaffar Khan, at Secundrabad, resulting in the death of the unfortunate man from the injuries he received. The mistry, it would appear, was collecting some pieces of straw to give to his bullock to eat, when Alligod remonstrated with the man for doing so. The mistry said something in reply which the European soldier could not of course understand, as he had no knowledge of the vernacular language. But he thought that the mistry must have given him an impertinent reply and, upon this supposition, he fell upon the man and began kicking him, till he became unconscious and died soon after. The accused will soon be put on his trial for causing the death of Jaffer Khan.

IT has been laid down in paragraph 11 of Sir Steuart Bayley's Resolution, regarding the future recruitment of the Secretariat Clerical Service, that Heads of Offices should report the number of vacancies likely to be available for competition in January, 1890.

THE Madras Government, following the example of Bengal and the North West, has resolved to give a trial to a scheme for encouraging remittance of revenue demands by postal money orders. The plan is to be tried for one year in the Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelley Districts, at the expiration of which period a report is to be made as to the results.

SATURDAY 29TH JUNE.

A BOMBAY paper states that the petition to the Queen-Empress of India to re-appoint Lord Reay to a second period of office is about to be sent to England.

THE "Native Thinker" of Madras, says:—"The carrying on the huge administration of India absorbs all the knowledge, talent, and energy of the European officers in its service; but it is not enough to merely carry on the administration. The administration needs to be improved also. Evils have to be cured or prevented, and the good has to be increased. All this cannot be done without some leisure for study or great thought. Now, who is there for this important purpose? Those engaged in the current work are oppressed with its multiplicity and magnitude. They have absolutely no time or energy to spare. May not their work be somewhat diminished by transferring the lighter parts of it to additional native hands under their superintendence? But who is there to consider even this question?" But are not officers in the higher grades of the service handsomely paid for this brain work? What are Commissioners, for instance, expected to do, but think for their subordinates?

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Peshawur to the Lahore journal that the Amir has agents at Lahore, Amritsar, Umballa, Delhi and Ferozepore, and that he purposes retaining agents also at Jullundhur, Sialkot and Multan to keep him informed of all that occurs in India, and principally to watch the newspapers, as his intention is to find out who supplies them with news from Cabul.

THE High Court of Bombay, which sent for the papers in Sathe's complaint regarding the Mamlutdar's admissions of giving bribes in the Hunmantrao case, gave judgment on Wednesday last. Justices Scott and Jardine each delivered long judgments, both, however, finding that the procedure of the courts below in dismissing the complaint, which was subsequently withdrawn, was not supportable by law: but they did not think the interests of justice required their further interference in revision.

ON the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council has directed that, in future, a Temperature Chart be used in jails, in every case of febrile disease which is not evidently and without doubt, of an intermittent type, and that a copy, of the same be invariably attached to the monthly jail returns in all fatal cases of such disease. The chart will show not only the temperature of the patient, but also the pulse and respiration per minute.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY in a lecture on cultural progress in Turkey said that there were signs that the restrictions on women were disappearing. "People in Europe still labored under the impression that the harem was sanctioned by the Koran. The Koran did not speak of any restrictions on the rights of women. In the habitation, in furniture and in social intercourse of the better class, hardly any trace was left of the oriental spirit which pervades the same class in Persia and in India." Turkey is changing, and the change, let us hope, is for the better. But the friends of the Sick Man deprecate any change which would revolutionize her ancient institutions which have stood the test of centuries.

IN Siam each man in the realm has to serve for three, six or nine months as servant of the Government. At a certain time of the year the entire population is marked off to particular noblemen or Government masters. These masters, whenever the Government demands anything of them, can compel the men marked off to them to serve. All kinds of work are demanded, and the various marks put upon them indicate their trade or profession. Some men are required to give all their time to the Government, and in this case they get nominal salaries. Those who give half their time work for the King fifteen days and then have fifteen days off. The three month s subject get no pay, and during the time they are in Bangkok they have to find themselves in food and lodging. This work practically enslaves the whole population of males, and slavery is common in Siam.

THE Jubilee Fund has been audited up to the 31st of May last. The Committee have handed over to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund the sum of Rs. 20,000 for the new Lady Dufferin Hospital. There is still a small balance of the fund, which will not be closed till some time in September next.

IT is stated that the next census of India will be taken in 1891.

VESUVIUS is said to be just now in a state of eruption.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday* the *1st July* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Theory of Analytic Fuctions. Some Remarks on Integration.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Wednesday* the *3rd July* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Theory of Potential. First Ideas of Potential.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *4th July* at 5½ P. M.

Subject: Lead and Silver.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I.E, on *Thursday* the *4th July* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Matter and its Chief Properties.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *6th July* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Properties of Matter and Chemical Affinity.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

June 29th, 1889

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

THE SENATE HOUSE FIASCO.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Senate, convened by the Vice-Chancellor, for the purpose of considering the proposal to appoint a Committee to inquire into the causes of the unsatisfactory results of the last Arts Examinations, was held at the Senate House on Saturday last. The business which was to be brought before the meeting was so important that most of those members who took any interest in the progress of education in the country attended. Fifty senators were present, and it was evident even to a casual observer that earnest work was intended. Mr. Trevelyan occupied the chair, and called upon the Registrar to read the notice convening the meeting. The Registrar having read the notice, pointed out that, according to the bye-laws, no question could be considered that had not, in the first instance, been considered and approved by the Syndicate. On a previous occasion that was the course adopted, and he begged to point out the difficulty. The Chairman remarked that it was very unfortunate, especially as so many of them had assembled there, but they were bound to follow the bye-laws. They would however, probably meet again at an early date, so that but little time would be lost. But if any gentleman could suggest a way out of the difficulty, no doubt the meeting would gladly hear him.

There was a feeling among the members that an attempt was being made to shunt the requisitionists off the line, by raising this paltry technical objection, and there were loud whisperings to give expression to this feeling. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee got up at once, and contended that the rule quoted by the Registrar referred only to those matters which would come in the ordinary course of business from the Syndicate to the Senate. This was a special meeting convened for a special purpose, and the requisition which was signed by a large number of the members of the Senate asked the Registrar to be good enough to move the Vice-Chancellor to convene at an early date a meeting of the Senate to specially consider the matter referred to in the letter. Therefore this was a question which could generally come before the Senate, and bye-law No. 2 was the one which applied. He could quite understand bye-law 14 being put into force as regards meetings of the Senate called by the Syndicate, but where the members of the Senate themselves call a meeting for a particular purpose it would be misconstruing the rules to tell them that they had no power to hold such a meeting. That, he submitted, was the true construction of rule 14. Many gentlemen had come at great inconvenience, no doubt, and he could not see that there was anything to prevent them from discussing the subject which they had met to discuss. He, therefore, moved that the meeting having been called, it do now proceed to the business for which it had been called. Mr. Bonnerjee took evident care not to wound the susceptibilities of any person connected with the University. His language was perfectly courteous, and no one, not even those who differed from him, could find any fault with the manner in which he interpreted the law. There was great uneasiness perceptible among the members, and the feeling became general that an attempt was being made to suppress the meeting and to stifle inquiry. The Chairman did not agree with Mr. Bonnerjee in the interpretation he put upon the construction of the bye-laws referred to. 'The words of the bye-law,' he said, 'were very express. "No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not been in the first instance considered and decided by the Syndicate." All that was not confined to the meetings of the Syndicate. But the Syndicate has not the power to convene meetings. The Vice-Chancellor is the only person who can do the business. He did not see his way out of the difficulty; and he must, as Chairman, rule that the subject before the meeting could not be considered.' Mr. Bonnerjee pointed out strongly the absurdity of the position taken. According to bye-law 2, he said, "the Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the members" The requisition fulfilled the conditions laid down in the Code, and the Vice-Chancellor convenes the meeting. He is bound to do so, according to the rules, and cannot disobey the law by which he is guided. When the meeting is held, the Vice-Chancellor expresses his pleasure at meeting his colleagues, and then blandly refers to rule 14, regrets that the business before the meeting could not be proceeded with, inasmuch as it has *not* "been considered and decided on by the Syndicate," and then courteously dismisses them. This kind of farce could be played *ad infinitum*. The framers of the law could never have intended that such an absurd proceeding should ever take place. It was evidently their intention that there should be a safety-clause by which the Senate could assert its right and dignity. Special contingencies might arise when it would be necessary for the Senate to take action independent of the Syndicate, and such a contigency has now arisen. The Vice-Chancellor did not evidently see any difficulty in the procedure adopted. Had he done so, he would have at once referred the matter to the Syndicate and smoothed the difficulty apprehended. The Registrar by order of the Vice-Chancellor sends round notices to the members of the Senate, and tells them that the business before the meeting would be to consider the letter of the requisitionists. It is to consider this letter that the meeting was held, and it could not be dissolved before the business before it was proceeded with. He requested the Chairman, therefore, to put his motion to the vote. Mr. Henry Bell, in a powerful speech, supported Mr. Bonnerjee's contention. He said that by the recognised rules of legal interpretation, bye-law 2 could not bear any other meaning than that which was given to it by Mr. Bonnerjee. Reading this with rule 14, which is included among rules relating to the Syndicate, the conclusion is irresistible that bye-law 2, under the heading Senate, refers to *special* meetings of the Senate, and not *ordinary* meetings, which the Vice-Chancellor convenes in consultation with the Syndicate. Bye-law 1 says the Senate shall meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. This evidently refers to meetings called by the Syndicate, while the rule following it refers to special meetings. This does not in any way contradict rule 14, which relates to ordinary meetings.

Dr. Lal Madhab Mukerji, who is a member of the Syndicate, also strongly supported Mr. Bonnerjee's motion. He thought that if the Syndicate appointed a Committee it could appoint only members of the Syndicate ("oh! oh!), but if a Committee were appointed by the Senate, it would be composed of members of both the Syndicate and the Senate, and would consequently make a better Committee. For that reason, he sympathized with his friend Mr. Bonnerjee's motion that the meeting do proceed to the business before them.

Dr. Macdonald moved as amendment to Mr. Bonnerjee's motion, that the matter be referred, in accordance with bye-law 14, to the Syndicate.

There was intense excitement in the meeting at this time. The Senators began to say to each other that there was a preconcerted plan to stifle inquiry, and to snub the requisitionists. Whether there was any ground for such a supposition or not, it is very much to be regretted that there should be even the shadow of such a suspicion in the minds of the members of the Senate.

The Chairman then put the two motions before the meeting—Mr. Bonnerjee's for going on with the business, and Dr. Macdonald's for referring it to the Syndicate first. On a show of hands being taken, the voting appeared about equal, and the Chairman was about to count again, when Mr. Bonnerjee suggested that the Senate should divide. This suggestion was adopted, the members separating amidst some excitement to the right and left, tellers being appointed to do the counting. Five members declined to vote. There were twenty-two votes against the amendment, and twenty-two for it. The Chairman said he would give his vote in favor of the amendment. Mr. Bonnerjee pointed out that the Chairman had no power to vote, but the Chairman said he had the power. He had evidently in his mind Section 9 of the Act of Incorporation, which in providing for meetings of the Senate lays down that the "Chairman at any such meetings shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes a second or casting vote." If such a rule had reference to meetings of the Syndicate and not to the meetings of the Senate, it would be intelligible. It may be necessary at the meetings of the Syndicate, which consists of a *very limited* number of the representatives of the different Faculties, and where the vote of any one of the members present could not be left out without detriment to the course of business. But at a meeting of the Senate, where there is generally a large attendance of members, no such rule is necessary, and a special provision for the vote of the President is unnecessary. Here the rules regulating ordinary assemblies should apply. Of course the President had the casting vote, and if he chose to give this casting vote in favour of the amendment no objection could be taken to it. Dr. Macdonald's amendment was declared to be carried.

The serious question now arises whether the Senate is a subordinate body to the Syndicate? The executive government of the University is vested in the Syndicate, but has the Senate surrendered its authority to the Syndicate in such a manner that nothing could be done by it without consulting the Syndicate? And suppose the Syndicate refuse to call a special meeting, to consider a special question, how is the Senate to act? Must the Senate bow down with folded hands, and sit quiet and do nothing? Then what is the use of having such a useless body at all? If it is simply ornamental, the sooner the farce of having a Senate is done away with the better for the Government of the University. Then friction would be avoided, and the Syndicate would be able to govern the affairs of the University at its own sweet will. The Act of Incorporation says that all questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and that they are vested with the power of making bye-laws touching all matters whatever regarding the University. In exercise of this power a bye-law was framed by which a special meeting of the Senate could be convened for considering a special question. It has now been attempted to be proved that this bye-law is virtually ineffective; it is neutralised by another bye-law, relating to the constitution of the Syndicate. Eminent lawyers are divided in their opinion as to the interpretaion which is to be put upon these bye-laws. That being the case, it is absolutely necessary that the bye-laws of the University should be revised, or that an authoritative interpretation should be put upon them. Nor is this all. The circumstances of the country when the Act of Incorporation was passed have undergone a material change. Factors which had no existence at the time when the bye-laws were framed must be given their due weight now. Reforms in all departments have become urgently needed. It is all very well to say that our University is merely a *testing*, and not a *teaching* body. Practically it is controlling the education of the

country, and it behoves all friends of education to see that it efficiently performs the functions assigned to it. There is a consensus of opinion that no reform could be effected without a thorough overhauling, and the time has now come when a sifting investigation should be made into the affairs of the University. No reforms could be introduced without a thorough knowledge of the internal administration of the University, and a Committee must be appointed to make the necessary enquiries.

The native community views with grave concern the unsatisfactory results of the last Arts examinations, and is decidedly of opinion that a careful investigation ought to be made into the causes which led to such results. No time whatever should be lost in appointing a strong Committee for the purpose of making the investigation suggested above. The Committee should be invested with the power to examine, as far as practicable such persons and call for such records as they may think necessary, and should be requested to submit their Report to the Senate within as early a date as possible.

We have heard a rumour that the letter of the requisitionists will be considered by the Syndicate at their meeting this week, and that some of the prominent members of that body are of opinion that the letter should be referred back to the Senate for consideration with a recommendation to appoint the proposed Committee. We hope, for the credit of the Syndicate, that the rumour is well-founded.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

WE said the other day that the *Indian Daily News* is labouring under a malign influence in re Indian University education, and every thing it has lately written on the subject bears out this remark. It misunderstands—we had almost said, purposely,—whatever has been said about it by the native press, and misrepresents every thing that does not accord with its idea about the part which the Examiners took in the "Slaughter of Innocents" at the last University Examinations. We took particular care in the course of the several articles which we have lately written to confine our remarks to the Entrance Examination, but it appears to little purpose as regards our contemporary. In his issue of Tuesday last he says: "their substance seems to consist of a protest against any policy of raising the higher educational standards, and to a demand that the tests which have done duty for the last thirty years should be retained. There is no ambition to advance; the test of efficiency of the educational system is considered to depend on the number, not the quality, of successful candidates." There is not an atom of truth in all this. We have not said a single syllable against "the policy of raising the higher educational standards." We scrupulously abstained from the question of "higher education." We could say nothing about "retaining the standards of the last thirty years," for we knew that none of the standards was so old; the oldest does not date from ten years back, and the Entrance standard is barely two years old. We are certainly not very ambitious, but we challenge our contemporary to cite even a single passage in our paper in which we have evinced the smallest disposition to adopt the test of efficiency of educational system by the "number not the quality of successful candidates." At the same time, it is worthy of remark that for the last quarter of a century, the Government has voted invariably for number against quality. Mr. Howell's minute was based entirely on the assumption that it was well to widen the field of education by doing away more or less with Higher Education. Colleges have been knocked on the head from time to time entirely on that ground, and the grants sanctioned for those Colleges have been diverted to the wide diffusion of the three Rs. The fad in this respect has not in the last abated up to this time. The great educational question in Calcutta just now is the abolition of the Hindu School—a sacred trust which the Government is about to undo. The amount of grant for Higher Education, we have already shown in a recent issue, is very meagre compared to what it is in Great Britain, and every opportunity is sought to make it more and more attenuated. The people on the other hand have always protested against this policy of the Government, and it is too late in the day now to accuse the people of want of ambition to improve the condition of education in the country. These facts are well-known to our contemporary, and we are surprised to see him ignore them altogether. Our quarrel is not with the standards, or with the raising of those standards when necessary by the duly constituted authorities of the University, but the capricious and illegal use of power by the examiners. We have often urged with all the force we are capable of, and we now repeat that the raising of the standard of the Entrance Examination by the under-hand process of framing unsuitable questions, and the improper attempt to tamper with the advertized value of the questions by secret interpretations of the questions after they have been answered by the candidates is positively mischievous, to say the least of it, and we call upon our contemporary to meet this issue in the best way he can. That would be the most straightforward and manly way to carry on the discussion.

We cannot pretend to such a knowledge of the state of elementary education in England as to decide how far our contemporary is right in his estimate when he says that in India educational attainments of the F. As. and B. As. "would disgrace an English Village National School." We happen, however, to know that when the pupils of English leading schools, such as Rugby, Harrow and Eton, and of British Colleges happen to compete with Bengali boys they do not so triumphantly pass through the ordeal as our contemporary would lead us to suppose. Mr. R. C. Dutt, a student of the Presidency College, competed on English soil with 300 English youths, and was the first in English and second in all other subjects. Mr. B. L. Gupta, Mr. Palit, Mr. Chuckerbutty, Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji and others, also competed with hosts of English boys of the higher Colleges and schools and carried off the prizes (Indian Civil Service appointments) to the chagrin of hundreds of English competetors. This would, of course, be no argument against English Village National Schools; but then in England the pupils of those schools are not held sufficiently advanced by their countrymen to be fit to appear and to compete at the Indian Civil Service Examinations. They are the persons that gave the ridiculous answers specimens of which we cited in a previous issue. By the way, our contemporary asks, "which are the Anglo-Indian papers which recommend the withholding of high education from the natives of Bengal?" We shall name a few. They are, amongst others, the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Civil and Military Gazette*. If our contemporary will read the lucubrations of these papers on our National Congresses he will find out what we mean.

THE LATE PESHKAR OF HYDERABAD.

SOME weeks ago we incidentally noticed the death of the late Maharajah Narendra Pershad, the Peshkar of Hyderabad, whose career of usefulness extended from 1853 to a short time before his death. Amidst the shifting scenes of Hyderabad politics he never lost his individuality. Belonging to an order of nobility which ranked next after the blood relatives of the Nizam, and possessed of boundless wealth, to him a political life had no charm in itself, nor could it have secured him any personal advantages; it was a mere labour of love for his master, which induced him to perform his arduous duties up to the last.

Hyderabad affords a remarkable instance of toleration of race and religion, which it may not be amiss perhaps for the Paramount Power to study and draw lessons from. Imagine the pious horror with which the Anglo-Indian official would view a proposal for the appointment of a Native of India as Commander-in-Chief of the army. Yet for generations in a Mahomedan State, the family of the Peshkar—orthodox Hindoos—have had the supervision of the army committed to their charge. Again, what a storm of indignation would the nomination of a Hindoo to the post of a Lieutenant-Governor arouse in the governing race of India, and yet for a long series of years Hyderabad had for its *de facto* ruler a Hindoo—the famous Rajah Chandoo Lall. We trust Hyderabad will still continue to maintain its policy of absolute tolerance, and not lose the distinction it now enjoys of regarding all its subjects on a footing of equality, be they Hindoos, Mahomedans or Christians.

We are led to make these remarks as there seems to be some danger of this policy being reversed under the advice of some officials imported into the State within recent years, who partly for personal reasons, and partly from the fact of being strangers in Hyderabad, and, therefore, either ignorant of or indifferent to the traditions of the country, opposed to the grandson of the late Maharajah being appointed to the office of Peshkar. This would indeed be deplorable. The office has long been hereditary in the family, different members of which have rendered distinguished services to the State, and the present Rajah, we are told, is in every way qualified to hold it. As a matter of fact, in the various offices he has hitherto filled he has given promise of being an honest, straightforward and able administrator. And his family-claims to the office are incontestable. From the time the principality was founded by Nizam-ul mulq some member or other of the Raja's family has held high office in the State, and the grandfather of the late Maharaja was the famous Chandoo Lall. This nobleman was the prop of the State during the reign of two successive Nizams, and rendered it service which whilst warmly recognised by these rulers, also won the approbation of the British Government. Though nominally the Peshkar to the Nizam, he was virtually the Prime Minister to the State, and continued so till within a few months of his death in 1845.

The services rendered by the late Maharaja himself were of no mean order. As a result of State policy he was appointed in 1853 Peshkar by the then Nizam, who at the same time invested the late Sir Salar Jang with the office of Minister. Whilst certain special departments were placed under the exclusive charge of each, and though nominally Sir Salar Jung had the control of the general administration of the country, yet practically the Peshkar was allowed a share in it, for no order of any moment could be carried out without the signature of the two dignitaries. Coming to more recent times, when during the minority of the present Nizam he was appointed co-regent of Hyderbad, he faithfully fulfilled the trust committed to his charge, whilst his loyalty to the British Government was displayed in a conspicuous manner during the excited times of the Indian Mutiny.

The foreign officials who now fill some of the highest appointments in Hyderabad have a sort of notion that the late Maharaja was opposed entirely to their introduction in the State, whereas as a matter of fact, but for the moderating influence exercised by the late Peshkar on the feudatory nobles and jaighirdars, it is doubtful if the position of the new officials would not have become too irksome, and led to their retirement. Hyderabad is still a country with very conservative ideas, where new-fangled notions would meet with scant ceremony, but for some restraining hands. The present ruler of Hyderabad ought not to forget that the descendants of those who for generations have served the State and shed their blood for it, would have legitimate grounds for complaint if one after another all the high offices were snatched away from them and conferred on those whose claims are of a questionable character. We hope the claims of Raja Kissen Persad, the worthy representative of the late Maharaja, will be duly considered in deciding about the appointment to the high office of *Peshkar* in the State.

DISTRESS IN THE DIAMOND HARBOUR SUB-DIVISION.

MR. BOLTON'S report regarding the presence of distress in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division ought to have completely set at rest the public feeling of alarm. The report was submitted after a personal visit to the tracts whence the reports of distress came. Mr. Bolton is emphatically of opinion that relief measures on a large scale are not necessary. That there is 'great pressure' he does not deny, but states that there is nothing to warrant the cry of famine, and that there is much exaggeration in the reports which have been circulated. His opinion is, that although the loss of crops caused by floods and the present high prices are causing pressure, especially on the poorer classes, the condition of the people is far from being so bad as it has been represented by some newspapers. The exaggerated accounts of distress were due to alarm created by the prolonged absence of rain and the sudden rise in the price of rice, the latter being mainly attributable to the unusual prevalence of high winds, which prevented boats from reaching the sub-division with rice from the Eastern district and Midnapore. Heavy rain has, however, fallen and the high wind having abated a considerable number of boats laden with paddy has reached Diamond Harbour. From the east also boats have come to Surjapore with rice. Prospects have thus been greatly improved. Labour is plentiful in the fields, and money-lenders and holders of rice-stock, which exist in numbers of villages, will be more ready to make advances. He has no doubt that the people themselves are taking a more hopeful view of the future, and the complaints of distress are likely to be much fewer. There appears to him, under the circumstances, to be no necessity at present for considering measures of relief, and he is hopeful that such measures will not be required hereafter. Assistance has, however, for months past been recieved by the people through numerous works which are in progress in the subdivision. Some of those works are still proceeding, and two new ones have been recently started. Seeing that the people have employment now in the fields, which will continue for some time, Mr. Bolton is of opinion that it is unnecessary to add to the number of existing works. The demand for labour has never been very great, and it is noteworthy that women and children have to come to the works. These show clearly that there has not been severe distress. In some cases work has even been refused at rates much above the wage prescribed by the Famine Code. We have been ourselves anxiously watching the progress of the 'pressure' Mr. Bolton refers to, and have been making careful inquiries into the real state of affairs. There has been nothing in the information we received to justify us to make an appeal either to Government or to the public for the relief of the sufferers. Our own information leads us to state without the slightest hesitation that Mr. Bolton's opinion is entitled to confidence. As for his doctrine that charitable relief would 'demoralize' the people we would simply say that Mr. Bolton's ideas of 'demoralization' are so transcendental that they befit more the social philosopher than the officer deputed to report on the subject of distress in his division. We do not want Mr. Bolton to philosophize but to give us hard facts by which the Government and the public may be guided.

GOVERNMENT EMBANKMENTS.

THE Committee of the British Indian Association have submitted for the consideratton of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor some observations on the Government Resolution of December last on the subject of floods and their prevention in Lower Bengal. We have discussed the question in a recent issue, and attempted to show that the Government would not be justified in preferring economy to the protection and well-being of its subjects. The Association draws the attention of the Government to several points which are of the utmost importance from a practical point of view, and we are sure the Bengal Government will pay that regard to the opinion of the Association which such an influential body as eminently deserves.

The immediate object of the Resolution, theCommittee observe, "is to direct local officers to make a complete survey of the country between the river Damodar on one side and the Darkesvar and Rupnarain on the other, with special reference to the discharge of the annual spill of the rivers in those localities, and the measures to be adopted for the escape of the spill water of the Silai and the Damodar, either by the construction of an escape channel, or by the removal of some of the embankments which stand in the way His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the only course to take now is to make enquiries and surveys immediately, and that final proposals be prepared either for dealing with the questions in a comprehensive and effective form, or for finally abandoning as hopeless all further attempts for solving them. This involves the whole question of embankments as a protection against floods in this country, and the Resolution under consideration takes occasion to discuss the question in most of its bearings.

"The subject is of a technical character, and the Committee of the British Indian Association cannot venture upon advising the Government in anticipation of the results of surveys and enquiries which have been ordered. When the reports which have been called for are laid before Government, the Committee hope that they may be permitted an opportunity of reading them, and giving their opinion thereon. At present the facts being uncertain it will be perfectly useless to indulge in conjectures."

It appears to the Committee that too much stress has been laid upon the very expensive character of embankment works. All such works must doubtless be more or less expensive, but the Committee are of opinion that, bearing in mind the risk to life and property and the duty of protecting large tracts of the country against floods, the expense hitherto has not been so disproportionately great as is generally supposed. From Mr. Harrison's Embankment Manual the Committee learn that the total Government expenditure on embankments up to the date of the Manual was limited to an average of Rs. 2,97,213 per year. The protection afforded by this expenditure included very large portions of Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Berhampore and Rajshaye district. The value of crops saved annually in each of these districts, excepting Rajshaye, is several times greater than the amount spent in protecting them. In the adjoining province of Orissa Government spends upwards of Rs. 76,686 annually for the same purpose, and the revenue influenced by it is considerably less than what is due from any of the Bengal districts. In Bengal, besides the outlay on the part of Government, the zemindars spend very large sums in constructing embankments. They are obliged to submit, in addition to their Jummah, to an annual payment of a large sum for maitaining embankment works through the officers of the Public Works Department. And they are severally bound under the engagements to pay to the Embankment Department large annual contributions in the Midnapore district for the maintenance of the embankments for the benefit of their estates. At the same time in matters of this kind it is always desirable that nothing should be done without careful enquiry and estimates. It does not appear, however, that in the Resolution of Government there is any reference to them beyond casual expressions of apprehension of costliness.

The Committee further submit that it would be proper to enquire in the event of scientific opinion being in favor of abandonment of embankment what would be the damage that would be entailed upon the people by such a course being adopted. The Revenue laws generally lay down that zemindars would not be entitled to any remission of revenue entailed by floods, inundations, and diluvion. This, however, contemplates accidental losses beyond the control of man, but the question would be very different when destruction of miles over miles of fertile land would be the result of deliberate acts of Govarnment. Here the question would naturally arise whether the Government should not only grant remission of revenue, but also compensation for losses. In the case of ryots especially the loss would be excessive. including house property, cattle and human life; and in their case justice and humanity will alike demand that every provision should be made to grant adequate compensation.

"It is true," the Committee add, "that at this stage of the enquiry it would be premature to make any fair estimate of the abatement of revenue and damages which ought to be granted; but when an enquiry is to be made regarding the whole question, the items above indicated should not be lost sight of. Even if it be impossible to make a correct estimate in this respect, it is but fair that Government should have some idea of such damages when dealing with the question with a view to take action. The Committee of theBritish Indian Association, therefore, respectfully solicit that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to extend the scope of the enquiry ordered by the Resolution, and to call upon local officers and engineers to include in their reports such estimate as may be possible to make, under the circumstances, of the probable loss to Government and the people by different schemes which they respectfully think should be adopted to provide protection from the evils resulting from inundations." The action of the Bengal Government in reference to the embankment question is anxiousjy awaited by the public.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT is stated from Simla that the visit of Mr. Williams, Reuter's Agent, is most assuredly connected with the proposal to revive the Press Commissionership. The offer to transmit Government telegrams through Reuter's Agency is a subordinate part of the suggested arrangement. Mr. Williams has, however, left Simla for Bombay which is his head-quarters as Reuter's Agent.

JUSTICE NORRIS was unable, through indisposition, to take his seat on the Bench last week. The Chief Justice occasionally sat to take the more important matter, and regularly took chamber business. We are glad to learn that Justice Norris is now better and will resume his duties this morning.

THIS week we have to announce the death of two Europeans whose names were prominent before the Calcutta public for a long time. Mr. Waldie, the well-known chemist of Kasipur and Mr. Williamson, the Engineer, are both dead. Mr. Williamson's death is rather unexpected. He was for some time assessor to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and had latterly joined the firm of Messrs Mackintosh Burn and Co.

THE Dacca defamation case of Babus Ruplal Raghunath Das against the *Garib* newspaper which created some stir has terminated in an apology. The case arose out of Lord Dufferin's visit to Dacca in November last and the Ball given by the club to His Excellency. The case is against the *Dacca Prakash* is still going on.

RUSSIAN encroachments are ever on the increase. The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Shanghai, stating that the Russians have occupied Deer, an island near Nagasaki. The place has a good harbour, the report has, however been subsequently contradcted.

THE allegations against the Mohunt of Tarkeswar in the now notorious Nattore theft case have been proved to be false. The Deputy Magistrate by whom the case was tried, directed, it will be remembered, the prosecution of certain persons who were supposed to have been in the conspiracy against the defendant in the case. The matter came up to the High Court in revision on Tuesday last before Justices Trevelyan and Beverley. The sanction for prosecution has been quashed, and it has been held that the Mohunt's name had been most wantonly and unjustifiably dragged into the case. The result of the case ought to teach a lesson to the enemies of the Mohunt.

ON the expiry of Sir Comer Petheram's term of office, Mr. Scoble, we hear, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The appointment, we need hardly add, will give satisfaction to all classes of the community.

THERE is said to be no fresh news regarding Kashmir except that the Viceroy has answered the Maharajah by a letter declining to reverse the former orders. Will not His Highness be accorded a personal interview with the Viceroy?

SOME important new powers have been conferred on Surgeons-General. In addition to civil administrative duties, they will now be heads of the Indian Medical Department in their respective Presidencies. They will propose transfers between the Military and Civil departments; recommend for the grade promotions; and advise Government regarding the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian Medical Service, and also regarding the supply of medicines and hospital stores.

IT will be learned with great satisfaction that in spite of his two successive defeats in his candidature for Parliamentary honors and his long absence from England, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose has again been asked by the Liberals of Deptford to stand for their borough at the next elections. A cordial invitation has been sent and Mr. Ghose has been assured that the work for his return will be a veritable labour of love with his supporters. This is indeed a high compliment and one of which not only Mr. Ghose but all his countrymen may well be proud.

THERE was an incident connected with the Balloon ascent of Babu Ram Chunder Chatterjee from Allahabad week before last, which ought to be mentioned in justice to the intrepid aeronaut. The gas at his command failed and was not enough to lift him and his car. Rather than disappoint the expectant and immense crowd that had assembled to witness and applaud the feat of their countryman, though in quite an honorary fashion, the bold disciple of Mr. Spencer dispensed with the traditional car after the manner of his *guru* which lightened the weight and took the balloon up.

THE pinch in Patna and Angul are already great and relief measures have been found to be imperatively necessary. The Government and its officials are luckily wide awake to the grave character of the situation and everything is being done to prevent its growing worse. It is satisfa tory to see that private charity is largely supp ementing Government efforts in the affected areas The amount of gratuitous relief in Ganjam has also been largely increased.

OWING to a heavy breach of the Jainti bridge, six miles beyond Madhupur on the Chord line of the East India Railway, all traffic has to be temporarily diverted to the Loop line. As this would entail delay in trains the authorities have arranged that a special engine with Foreign and Indian mails will leave Howrah every night at the usual hour. Postal arrangements, therefore, will not be in any way disturbed. The usual up Chord will, however, leave Howrah at 6-50, and take up its present turning at Mokama.

THE hoax about the adoption of Mr. Bradlaugh's Resolution regarding the recommendations of the Public Service Commission has been followed up by a telegram that is not of much import. In the House of Commons Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that the Report of the Indian Public Service Commission is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council. The Under-Secretary hoped on an early date to announce the definite decision arrived at by the Government relative to the age at which candidates are admissible to compete for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

AT a meeting of the Legislative Council held on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Crosthwaite introduced a Bill to amend the Central Province's Land Revenue Act 1881. The measure is one of a technical character, and Mr. Crosthwaite explained it at some length.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY'S motion to the High Court against Mr. Marsden's refusal to grant summons against the editor and printer of the *Pioneer* on a charge of defamation has been successful, thanks to the able argument of Mr. Bonnerjee, his Counsel. Justices Trevelyan and Beverley observed:—

We think the Magistrate was wrong in refusing process in this case. The facts mentioned in the petition and affidavits, if true, give right to process against the person charged, and the Magistrate has given an explanation which, in our opinion affords no answer to the rule. He seems to consider the issue of process of this kind as more or less a matter of discretion. If an offence is committed within his jurisdiction it is within the right of the person injured to apply to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to proceed against the offender wherever he may happen to reside, or whenever it may be most convenient. There is no question of convenience here at all. The order we make is the Magistrate be directed to take cognizance of the offence complained of by Captain Hearsey, and to deal with the matter according to the provisions of Chapters 16 and 17 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued on Friday last announces the issue of a new Four per cent. Loan of two hundred lakhs. The conditions will be the same as those of the Four per cent Loan of 1854-55, and tenders will be received up to noon of the 30th July. Judging from the success of the late Calcutta Municipal loan the present loan may be expected to be taken up well.

THE address to the Chief Justice to which we referred last week, was presented to him on Wednesday last. It bears the signatures of one Parsi, 14 Muhammadan, and 46 Hindu gentlemen, making altogether 61 persons out of a population of 7 lacs in Calcutta—in the language of Lord Dufferin quite a "microscopic minority." What is most remarkable in this, is the fact that so few of our people have yet come to appreciate the art of aiding and abetting the cause of civilization by helping "cross-breeding"—only 61 persons, many of whose names have been lent through eye-shame, and not from any intelligent appreciation of the cause. Some names are of officials and more than one are connected with the High Court. A congratulatory address is not a fit subject for literary criticism, but we cannot help observing the fact that the address contains several statements which are not facts, and which no honest man of business would commit himself to. For instance, the addressers open their short manifesto by stating that "nothing grieved us more than the knowledge of your having been seriously and dangerously laid on the bed of sickness." Was this really the case? Did Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, a Member of the Bengal Council and ex-Sherif of Calcutta, when he read the statement, really believe it to be correct? He was then mourning the loss of one whom he called his "son and father," the late Babu Rajendra Dutt. That Babu fell mortally ill at about the same time when the Chief Justice became unwell, and the Doctor visited his "son and father" a dozen times a day, and can he conscientiously say that the illness of the Babu did not grieve him so much as the illness of the Chief Justice? As for his co-signatories, most of them were not personally acquainted with Sir Comer Petheram, and had to be introduced to him on the occasion of presenting the address, and can they say that, "nothing grieved them more than the knowledge", not of Sir Comer's illness, but "of his having been seriously and dangerously laid on the bed of sickness?" Sir Comer's attendants were really to blame for so laying the sick Knight on the edge of his narrow bed as that he may roll over and for doing it "seriously" and not in a jocular or any other way. "Seriously and dangerously" as adverbs can in the passage under notice qualify only the verb "laid," and not the noun, "bed" or "sickness." We are glad to learn that so many as 61 persons "incessantly" offered their prayers during the period of Sir Comer's illness. We were not aware that Dr. Sircar, for instance, was such a prayerful man, or that he possessed the faculty of praying "incessantly" while engaged in lecturing or attending Municipal Meetings, or transacting the ordinary business of life. We congratulate him on his many-sided faculty which enables him simultaneously to accomplish so many things. A lout of a Sydabadi, going to the palace of the Nawab Nazim of Murshidabad to witness a *nautch*, was once stopped at the gate with the question: "who are you, and who is your father?" Pointing to his brother-in-law (Radha Sala) who was by his side, said, "here is my father." The brother-in-law exclaimed: "What are you saying?" But the lout stopped him with the reprimand: "hold your tongue, you numskull; let us gain access to the Court and witness the nautch; our relationship is domestic and will remain at home." The writer of the address will probably hail us with a similar reprimand for our present criticism.

CALCUTTA COMMERCE engages the services of 40,000 carts and as many carters, and the whole of them suspended business from Tuesday last. The general strike was due to the floating of a concern by Messrs Sykes and Co., of this city, known as the Calcutta Cart Agency, the object of which is to secure efficient registration and supervision of hackery drivers with a view to the prevention of wrong delivery and theft of goods conveyed by them. The *modus operandi* of the Agency is to sell a badge for 12 Rs. a year, the wearers of which would get exclusive custom in the firms pledged to support the Agency. As many influential native and European firms are in the alliance, the carters apprehended practical stoppage of their avocation unless they submitted to this impost. This they object to do as they already pay a Municipal tax of 14 Rs. a year. The police busied themselves for putting down the strike and made several arrests of persons alleged to have wrongfully restrained some carters who have joined the Agency. Some of them have been convicted. This policy of counter-intimidation was not likely to succeed when business matters were concerned. The effects of the strike became serious and the Agency had to make concessions, and the carters were assured that no new imposts would be levied on them. They have other grievances in the shape of arbitrary fines imposed at the instance of the agents of the Society for Prevention of cruelty to animals. These have been promised to be remedied. and we may expect to see a speedy end of the strike. The unlettered carters have shown marvellous power of combination, and as a result of several monster meetings money flowed in freely for appealing against the conviction of several strikers, which, it is expected, will be set aside. Business was resumed on Saturday last. Short as the strike has been the loss to the strikers as well as the business people has been considerable.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, 24th June, 1889.

THE action which is being taken by the Government of Bombay in regard to the guaranteed Mamlatdars who had given their evidence in the trial of Mr. Crawford meets with general disapproval here. There is no knowing where this action is to end. In the course of a few weeks a dozen Mamlatdars were suspended from the exercise of their magisterial powers. They were further divested of their judical functions under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, and now the fiat has gone forth that eight other Mamlatdars should be stopped from their promotion, and that when the time for investing them with higher magisterial powers comes, the special attention of Government should be called to the present proceedings. It should be remembered that the persons in respect of whom this action is being taken are those who are specially protected from the consequences of the risks they were incurring by the guarantee of Government. That guarantee was given with full knowledge that these Mamlatdars were the victims of extortion rather than willing

parties to corruption. The course now taken by Government is generally believed to be due to the pressure exercised by the Secretary of State from London. But whether taken from pressure or otherwise, the course meets with disapproval from all right-thinking persons. People in general hardly go to make nice distinctions between the Secretary of State and the local Government. Whoever it may be they hold the Sirkar responsible for it, and believe that for once the Government have broken their pledge, their word of honour. The Mamlatdars contrast the attitude of the Bombay Government when the prosecution was engaged in preparing their case, with the orders now issued by the self-same Government. It took the prosecution days, nay, weeks and months to collect the evidence which was to be brought before the Enquiry Commission. Officers told off on special duty for this purpose had a very arduous task before them; some of them were most distinctly given to understand by those guaranteed Mamlatdars that it would be a mistake to suppose that their statements, however truthful they might be, would be believed in by the Commission; that the result of the enquiry would be Mr. Crawford's triumph and their own ruin; but the words of assurance given by these officials of Government led to the belief generally among the Mamlatdars that no harm would come to them if they told the truth. This belief was confirmed by the minute of Sir Raymond West than which perhaps there cannot be a better defence of the conduct of these Mamlatdars, so far as it could admit of defence. And now to the unutterable dismay of these Mamlatdars, they find men like Lord Reay and Sir Raymond West meakly giving way to the pressure put upon them by Lord Cross to consign some of these Mamlatdars to public disgrace and punishment. Can it be that Lord Reay and Sir Raymond West have not shown the courage of their convictions at a most critical juncture? If the Mamlatdars whom the Government believe to be victims of extortion rather than willing parties to corruption were thought by the Secretary of of State to be unfit for the exercise of judicial functions, any large room could surely have been found or made for them in other departments of the State Service without any detriment to its efficiency. In the case of such of them for whom no room could be found, their connection with the Service might have been terminated by giving them a full and fair compensation or they might have been allowed full freedom from their offences by an offer of forgiveness with a warning to behave well in future. It is of far greater importance to a Government situated as the British Government is in India that they should be put to an extra expenditure of money in shape of compensation rather than that they should be thought for one moment to have been unable to maintain their reputation for good faith. In making these remarks I trust I shall not be understood to under-estimate the difficulties of the Bombay Government; but a Government which consists of men like Lord Reay and Sir Raymond West, is bound to show to the world that they are capable of surmounting such difficulties. The publication of the correspondence on this subject will show whether and if so, how the local Government have fought their ground against the Secretary of State.

Nothing has as yet been known as to who will fill up the place on the bench of the Bombay High Court in succession to the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. One thing seems highly probable and that is that the appointment will not be given to an European, and for this simple reason that while Calcutta has two native Judges on its High Court, and Madras and Allahabad one Native Judge respectively, Bombay has done nothing to see its High Court deprived of a native Judge. The experiment of a native Judge in the person of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai answered remarkably well on this side of India. All who had business with the Court admired the soundness of his judgment. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, paid a well deserved compliment to Mr. Nanabhai on Tuesday last at the sitting of the First Division Court on the Appellate Side of the High Court, when he said :—"Before proceeding today with the business of the Court, I am anxious to refer to the sad occurrence which has taken place during the last few days, and to express the extreme regret of myself and my colleagues of the High Court at the death of our lamented colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. No member of the Court perhaps, was so intimately acquainted with him as myself, knowing him as I did, for the last twenty years, first, as a simple pleader, and then as Government pleader, and as an acting member of the Court, and afterwards as a member of the Court. In all these positions I admired his simple, independent character, his sound learning and judgment, which made him not only so excellent a pleader, but also so admirable a colleague. He was not possessed, perhaps, of those brilliant qualities which enable a man to shine in the present day in public life; but he always worked zealously in the quiet discharge of his public duty. I am sure you will all agree with me in hoping—I feel sure that this will be so—that his memory will long remain green amongst us, and that it will give a stimulus and example to all of you, gentlemen, who are engaged in the profession." Mr. Shantaram Narayen made a most suitable reply on behalf of the native bar.

Reuter's telegram regarding the appointment of a Select Committee of enquiry into the affairs of India turns out too good to be true. The news at first excited not a little surprise in well-informed circles in Bombay. People shook their heads that a proposal of so important a character could have passed the House of Commons without opposition and without a division. But I do hope that Mr. Bradlaugh's motion, if not already brought on, will come before the House at no distant date and provoke discussion, now that in anticipation of that discussion the India Office has thought fit to put forth a memorandum on some of the results of the Indian Administration during the past thirty years of British Rule in India. I cannot help thinking that this memo though given out in the name of the India Council is the work of the brother Stracheys. At all events it bears the impress of their hands. There are many points in it which deserve consideration, but these I must reserve for another occasion."

LOCAL.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Suvarna Vanik Charitable Association.

An inaugural meeting of the Association was held at the residence of the Hon'ble Rajah Doorga Churn Law C. I. E. on the 23rd instant at 4-30 P. M. Several leading members of the Suvurna Vanik caste were present. At the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. That in the opinion of this meeting it has become necessary to establish an Association having for its object the relief of persons suffering from poverty or incurable diseases and for educating and maintaining pauper children of Suvurna Vanik caste under the name of the *Suvurna Vanik Charitable Association.*

2. That the set of rules and regulations for transacting the business of the Association submitted to this meeting be approved and adopted.

3. That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Executive Committee until the general meeting is held in January 1890:—

President:—Hon'ble Rajah Doorga Churn Law C. I. E.

Vice-Presidents:—Babu Jadoo Laul Mullick and Kumar Radha Prosad Roy.

Members.—Babus Dwarka Nath Dutt, Mudoo Soodun Dutt, Sham Churn Law, Odit Churn Mullick, Prosad Dass Mullick, Sreenauth Chunder, Nilmoney Mullick, Rai Kany Lall Dey Bahadoor C. I. E., Rai Shib Chunder Nundy Bahadoor, and Babu Guru Das Seal.

Secretaries and Treasurers:—Babus Bolye Chand Dutt and Brojendra Natha Mullicka.

Auditor:—Babu Toolsey Dass Dutt.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Suvurna Vanik caste willing to join the Association, are requested to communicate with the Secretaries, from whom copies of rules can be had on application.

BOLYE CHAND DUTT.
27, *Colootollah Street.*
BROJENDRA NATHA MALLICKA,
25, *Shobharam Bysack's Lane.*

A "HERALD" INTERVIEW.

(Wednesbury (England) Herald.)

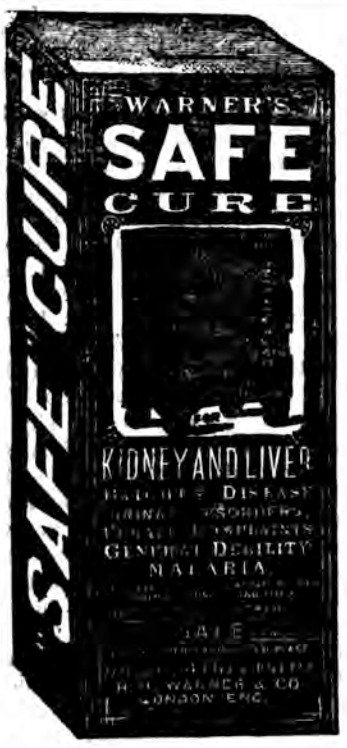
"Logically, I have been dead, but really, I am as you see me," said Mr. Isaac Whick, of the "Borough Arms," to a repersentative of this journal, who called to see him regarding a statement made by him which had appeared in the public prints. "Six years ago I was taken ill with pains in the small of my back gradually grew in intensity, until I was obliged to call in my medical adviser. He diagnosed my case, and stated that I was suffering from disease of the kidneys. He gave me the usual remedies, treated me for three years, but I gradually grew worse. In the summer of 1885 after years of suffering and wasting away, an old physician to our family was, upon my reqest, called from a neighbouring city to consult with my regular medical attendant. A difference of opinion arose between them as to whether my complaint was kidney trouble or stone in the bladder. The reasult was that a surgical examination was decided upon, and I was carried to Birmingham that I might have the benefit of the most eminent surgeon in that city. That examination resulted in my being informed that no medicine could cure me; and my medical man was told that I could not possibly live three months. Returning home I was naturally very despondent, when a little book was placed in my hand, in which the symptoms of my disease were clearly put, and the name of the remedy given which would cure it. In sheer desperation I purchased a bottle, and after taking it, experienced some benefit. I bought more, and with each bottle could see and feel an improvement. My friends also noticed my changed appearance, and congratulated me upon my recovery. I have taken none of the medicine since last autumn, and am to-day a perfectly well man. I weigh half-a-stone more than I ever did in my life, and have no sign of disease about me. I consider that I owe my life to Warner's SAFE Cure."

"But doesn't the publication of your case in the newspapers cause you great annoyance?"

"Not in the least. To be sure, I get hundreds of letters every week, asking if my statement is true and I am glad of the opportunity of confirming my public statement, in the hope that I may rescue some poor sufferer from the same horrible death that menaced me. My gratitude at having been saved prompts me to do this." Among the people of this place who had known of Mr. Whick's illness and remarkable recovery and who were ready to vouch for every word of his statement were Nr. William Tart, 56, G eat Western Street, who had also used the same remedy for kidney disease; Mr. Francis Dicken, Ridding Lane; Mr. Edward Ellis, of Holyhead Road' and many others. The conclusion which must come to every resident of Wednesbury is that a miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by a simple means within the reach of everyone; and also that the remedy which proved so valuable and saved a life which was brought down to death's door, must unquestionably be certain in all minor troubles, which prove so disastrous unless taken in time. The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the bazaars or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumuous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy, The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signa ture and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.



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is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.
Sirdar Delier Jung, Bombay	15	0
Chief Commissioner of Assam	1	6
The Cosmopolitan Club	13	4
G. C. Sen, Rungpore	13	4
Raja Baidyanath Pundit, Cuttuck	13	4
Kumar Bunwari Anund Bahadoor, Bunwaribad	13	4
Thakoor Shahib of Bhownagore	13	4
Moulvi Fusiluddeen, Budaon	1	0
Gunput Singh, Azeemgunge	19	2
District Engineer, Bhaugulpore	4	8
Raj Deo, Gya	1	8
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,, Bunko Behary Dutt, Midnapore	10	0
,, Keshub Chunder Deb, Sitapore	3	10
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,, Roghoonath Shahai, Chuprah	6	0
,, Bany Madhub Mookerjea, Pooree	13	4
,, Hurry Charan Mookerjea, Palamow	13	4
,, Sitanath Banerjea, Coochbehar	10	0

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*26th June*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Sitikant Ghose, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Maldah.

Mr. A. E. Harward, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Chittagong.

Babu Mokundo Deb Mukerji, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in the District of Hughly, vice Babu Mohanundo Gupta, transferred.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector:—Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore; Mr. E. V. Levinge, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad; Mr. S. L. Maddox, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya; Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun; Mr. J. H. Lea, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca; Mr. W. H. Lea, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack; and Mr. B. B. Newbould, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore.

Babu Ananta Lal Chatterji, Sub Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is re-appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the third grade, with effect from the 13th January, 1889.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab:—

Mr. A. W. Mackie, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Bengal; and Mr. D. Cameron, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Bengal.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25, Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The services of an experienced and successful Head Master of High English School are available. Enquire stating terms, of the Printer "Hindoo Patriot."

126

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 4th July 1889, *at* 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To receive the report of the Loans Committee regarding the allotment of the loan of five lacs.

2. To consider the expediency of applying to Governmet for sanction to borrow at an early date four lacs for the extention of drainage operations and 10 lacs for the extension of Water Works in the Town and Suburbs as provided for in the budget.

After the close of the Special Meeting, the 4th Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta will be held—

1. To consider the report of the Refuse Burning Committee that Mr. Harrington claims that the Commissioners in Meeting are bound to ratify the contract prepared by the previous Committee.

2. To consider the recommendation of the General Committee of 11th May that an Assistant Inspector on Rs. 100 a month be appointed for out-door supervision of hackney carriages, and that the Road and Conservancy Overseers and the Police Inspectors be asked to report every case of a carriage found plying for hire in an unfit state.

3. To confirm the revised rules framed for the protection of wild birds and game.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at the Meeting held on the 30th March.

5 To confirm the proceedings of the General Committee at Meeting, held on the 4th, 11th and 18th June 1889.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Suburban Improvement Committee at Meetings held on the 3rd and 17th June 1889.

7. To confirm the proceedings of the Complaint-hearing Committee at Meetings held on the 5th and 9th June1889.

8. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at Meetings held on the 15th and 24th June, 1889.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Market Committee at Meetings held on the 1st May and 19th June 1889.

10. To confirm the proceedings of the Salary Committee at the Meeting held on the 21st June 1889.

11. To confirm the proceedings of the Central Road Committee at meetings held on the 5th, 13th and 20th June 1889.

12. Vital statistics for the month of May.

JOHN COWIE'
Secretary to the Corporation.

27th June 1889. 128

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn Redness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens the breath.

ROWLANDS' ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream

Ask Chemists, and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London England.

76.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL CO. Ld.

Waterproofs! Waterproofs!

SLIGHTLY SOILED AND DAMAGED.

AT

Reduced Prices.

Drab Surface Twill Coats originally Rs. 9-8 Reduced	to	4	8
,, ,, ,, Velvet Collars ,, ,, 12-8 ,,	to	5	0
Tweed Coats originally Rs. 17-8 Reduced	to	8	8
,, ,, lined check Rs. 30 ,,	to	15	0
Drab Surface Inverness Capes Rs. 11 Reduced	to	8	0
,, ,, Twill Inverness Capes Rs. 14-8 Reduced	to	10	0
Syces Capes Rs. 2-8 nett.			
Ladies Fancy Waterproof's Cloaks Rs. 9-8 Reduced	to	4	8
Ladies Mantles in dark colours Rs. 8 ,,	to	4	0
Ladies Circulars Rs. 6-12 Reduced	to	4	0

Special Revised Price List of our Fresh and New Stock on application.

HALL OF ALL NATIONS.

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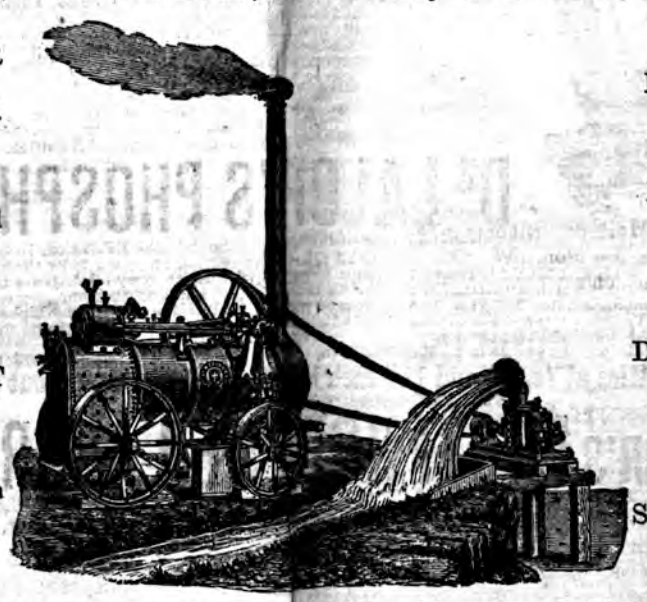

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The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

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This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

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SPECIALITY,

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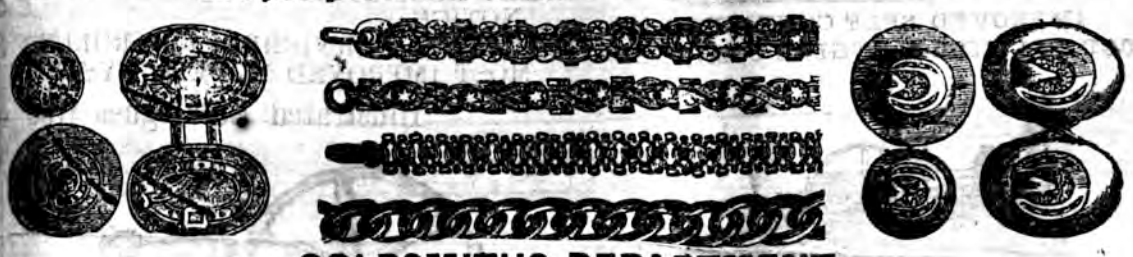

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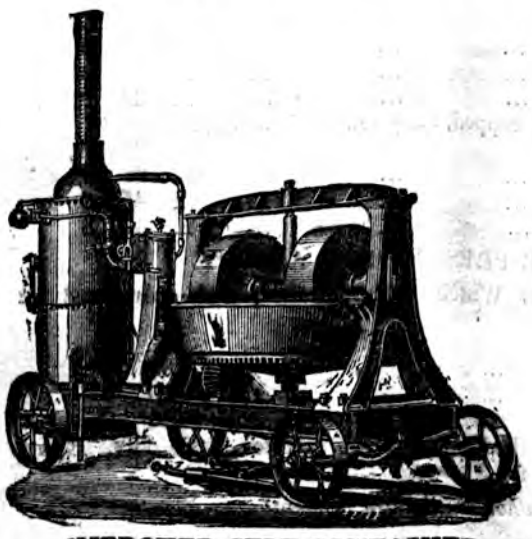

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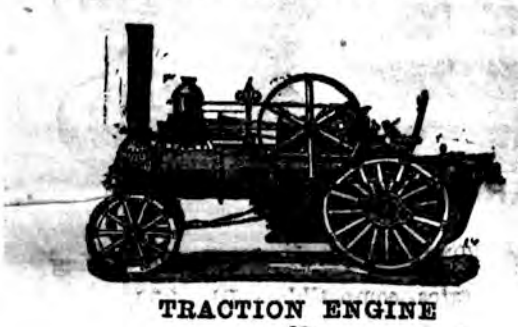

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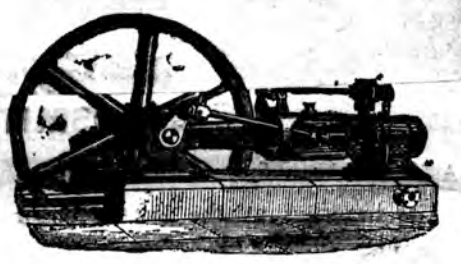

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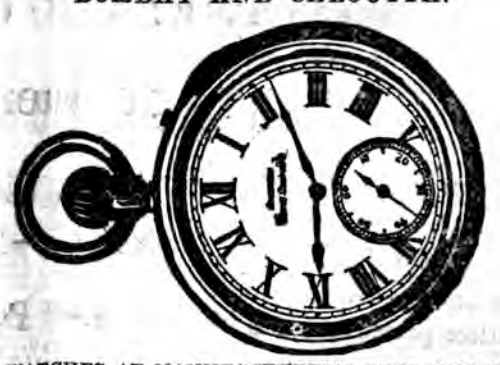

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No. 72. The Roberts' Campaign Watch, ¾ plate, Horizontal plain movement, 4 ruby holes, nickel case, enamelled dial, white or zone coloured, small size, Key Winding ... ... Rs. 7 net

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They are providedwith the usual regulator for fast and slow, besides they being carefully adjusted. The whole has a net appearance. They are not to be had in the bazars of India being yet too expensive for actual Trade.—Warranty paper accompanies each watch.

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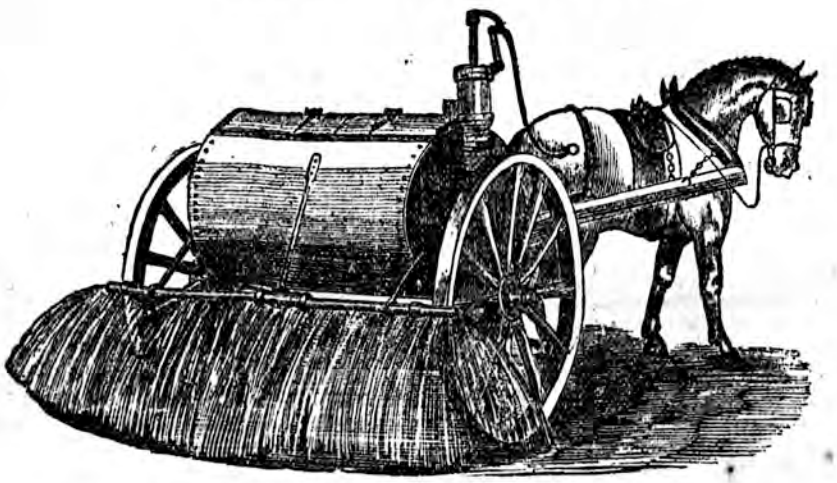

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HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.

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From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic :—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered :—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

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Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

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Von Lintzgy & Co's Cholera Mixture, per phial	1	0
This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.		
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This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.		
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V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2	0
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With deep-felt gratitude I have to inform you of the marvellous cure effected by your "Banospoty Churno" of an Abcess on my knee pain from which I have been suffering most horribly. I cannot but call it a miraculous cure for on three applications it at once relieved me from all pain and irritation and cured me perfectly within a few days.

Yours &c.
HURRY DAS PAL,
Proprietor of Mullick Nephew & Co.

SURAH RAJBATY.

Calcutta 28th February 1889.

SIR,

With much pleasure I have to inform you that I tried your "Banospoty Churno" on four different persons suffering from Carbuncles with signal success. After three or four applications every one of them felt at once relieved of all those excruciating pains which had made them sleepless for days before and got perfectly cured within a few days. Among these four was my old mother-in-law ; she was all along under the treatment of able Doctors and at last when we were fully despaired of her recovery and had no hope of her surviving the night I tried your "Banospoty Churno" and to the astonishment of all she wonderfully recovered within a week. I have lately tried your "Banospoty Churno" in a case of severe headache and I am glad to say that within a short time it perfectly cured the patient. This "Banospoty Churno" is indeed a most wonderfull medicine and I have not the least hesitation in recommending it as a household medicine for every family.

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইলের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ভবল চিক ১০, ১৷৷, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১৷৷ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন খাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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